

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

1938 A. A. A. Farm Program

Issued April 1938

## HOW THE A. A. A. FARM PROGRAM WILL OPERATE IN 1938

In Oklahoma and Texas and in the following counties in Arkansas: *Arkansas, Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clay, Crawford, Franklin, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Independence, Johnson, Lawrence, Logan, Lonoke, Madison, Marion, Newton, Perry, Prairie, Randolph, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sebastian, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, Washington, and Yell.*

The 1938 A. A. A. Farm program is a continuation of the agricultural conservation program of the past 2 years, with strengthening amendments and new provisions designed to make it more helpful to all farmers and to the Nation.



It is based on the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which:

- (1) Amends and continues section 8 and related parts of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, under which the agricul-

tural conservation program was started in 1936; and (2) provides for marketing quotas, reserve supplies, and crop loans.

### AIMS OF THE 1938 A. A. A. FARM PROGRAM

In adding the new provisions to the principles of soil conservation, the 1938 A. A. A. farm program aims:

(1) To conserve and improve and provide for more efficient use of the Nation's soil resources; (2) to keep reserve supplies at safe levels for the Nation; (3) to bring about an orderly and balanced flow of farm products in the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, thus preventing surpluses from being dumped on the market and protecting the consumers against periods of scarcity; and (4) to give farmers in all parts of the country a fair share of the national income.

As in the past, the 1938 programs will be carried out with the aid of committees of representative farmers in each State, county, and community.

### SUMMARY OF HOW THE 1938 PROGRAM WORKS

In order to stabilize production at levels which will promote soil conservation and improvement and give farmers the best possible return, the program establishes national acreage goals for soil-depleting crops. These national acreages are divided into State and county acreage allotments, which, in turn, are apportioned among individual farms. The sum of the individual farm allotments in a county can not exceed the county allotment. Farm acreage allotments will be worked out by county and community committees.

The crops for which acreage allotments will be established in Oklahoma and Texas and applicable counties in Arkansas are cotton, wheat, rice, and general soil-depleting crops, and, in designated commercial-producing counties, Irish potatoes and peanuts. General soil-depleting crops include all soil-depleting crops for which individual acreage allotments are not established. The acreage allotment for wheat will be used in 1938 only in computing payments, because wheat is included in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the purpose of checking performance. This will be explained in more detail under "Payments."

In addition to acreage allotments for soil-depleting crops, each participating farm will have a soil-building goal, representing a definite number of units of soil-building practices to be carried out. The 1938 A. A. A. farm program provides for payments to farmers who plant within the soil-depleting acreage allotments for their farms and who reach their soil-building goals. Such payments and the rates at which they will be made are contingent upon the appropriation by Congress of funds authorized in existing legislation. Deductions at suitable rates will be made for overplanting individual crop acreage allotments and total soil-depleting acreage allotments and for failure to reach soil-building goals. Moreover, no conservation payments of any kind will be made to a farmer who participates in producing cotton on any farm on which the cotton acreage allotment is knowingly overplanted.



## ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

1. **Total soil-depleting acreage allotment.**—A total soil-depleting acreage allotment representing the total acreage allotments of all soil-depleting crops for each farm will be established on the basis of good soil management, necessary acreage of food and feed crops for home consumption, total acreage of soil-depleting crops usually grown, tillable acreage, type of soil, and other physical factors. Total soil depleting acreage allotments for similar farms in the same community are to be comparable in size.

2. **Cotton.**—Farm acreage allotments for cotton will be determined as follows:

All farms on which cotton was planted in 1 or more of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, and on which the planted plus diverted cotton acreage was less than 5 acres in each of those 3 years, will receive as their total allotments the largest of the acreages planted and diverted during those 3 years.

All farms on which cotton was planted in 1 or more of the 3 years and on which 5 acres or more of cotton were planted and diverted in any of these 3 years, will receive 5 acres as a minimum allotment. In addition to this minimum allotment, each of these farms will be allotted a percentage of the farm's tilled acreage excluding acreages devoted to wheat and rice—this percentage to be uniform for all farms in the county or administrative area, except those receiving allotments of 5 acres or less. Provision is made for a small acreage reserve to be used to increase the allotments of farms receiving from 5 to 15 acres. Regardless of size, no farm on which cotton has been planted in the last 3 years, will be allotted an acreage greater than the largest cotton acreage planted and diverted in those 3 years, nor less than 50 percent of the cotton acreage determined to have been planted and diverted in 1937, provided such cotton acreage allotment computed on this basis shall not exceed 40 percent of the tilled land on the farm. A small State acreage reserve also is available for apportionment among farms on which cotton is planted in 1938 but on which no cotton was planted during the preceding 3 years.

3. **Wheat.**—For the purpose of computing payments, wheat acreage allotments will be established for farms on which wheat was seeded for harvest in 1 or more of the past 3 years. These allotments will be established on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. A small reserve acreage will be available for apportionment to farms on which wheat was seeded for harvest in 1938 and on which wheat was not seeded for harvest during the preceding 3 years.

4. **General-crop allotment.**—A general crop acreage allotment will be determined for each farm in Oklahoma and Texas and specified counties in Arkansas. The general crop acreage allotment shall be the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of the sum of the individual crop acreage allotments established for the farm.

5. **Irish potatoes.**—Farms in commercial potato areas on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are normally grown for market will be eligible for potato acreage allotments, to be based on the normal potato acreage, tillable acreage, type of soil, and other similar factors. No

potato acreage allotment will be less than 3 acres. The following counties are designated as "commercial potato areas":

OKLAHOMA: Muskogee, LeFlore, Wagoner.

TEXAS and ARKANSAS. None.

6. **Peanuts.**—In commercial peanut counties, peanut acreage allotments will be established on the basis of the normal peanut acreage, tillable acreage, type of soil, good soil management, and other similar factors. The following are designated as "commercial peanut counties":

OKLAHOMA: Bryan.

TEXAS: Atascosa, Bexar, Comanche, Eastland, Frio, Gillespie, La Salle, Medina, and Wilson.

7. **Rice.**—Acreage allotments will be established for farms producing rice in 1938 on the basis of the rice acreage allocated to the farm by all persons participating in the production of rice on the farm in 1938, the acreage suited to rice production on the farm with water readily available, and the rice acreage customarily grown by all rice producers on the farm. Not more than 1 percent of the State rice acreage allotment will be available for producers who are growing rice in 1938 for the first time since 1932.

#### RESTORATION-LAND GOALS

Restoration land (land to be returned permanently to natural vegetative cover) will be determined on the basis of the land on the farm which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, but on which, because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions, a permanent vegetative cover should be restored. The county and community committees, after consultation with the owners and operators of farms in areas where restoration land is to be designated, shall determine the restoration goal for the farm.

#### SOIL-BUILDING GOAL OF A FARM

To encourage soil-building practices by helping farmers to defray their cost, the program sets up for each farm a soil-building goal which the farmer must achieve if he is to earn the full soil-building payment to which his farm is entitled. The goal is expressed as a number of units of soil-building practices suited to the particular farm. For instance, the seeding of 1 acre of lespedeza counts as one soil-building practice unit; the construction of 200 feet of terrace counts as one unit. The number of units in a farm's soil-building goal is based on the amount of the payment calculated for that farm on the soil-conserving acreage (cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment), acreage of noncrop open pasture land and the amount of payment calculated for commercial orchards and commercial vegetables, if any, the number of units in the goal being equal to two-thirds of the number of dollars in the payment for the above items.

EXAMPLE.—If the payment calculated for the above items is \$60, the soil-building goal is two-thirds of \$60, or 40 units; or, expressing it another way, the goal is \$60 divided by \$1.50 (the value of each unit of practice), or 40 units. To achieve his goal and earn the \$60, the farmer must complete 40 soil-building practice units.



## SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The soil-building practices listed below count toward the achievement of the soil-building goal when carried out in 1938 in a workman-like manner and in accordance with the specifications and with good farming practice for the locality. Practices for which one-half or more of the labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by any State or Federal agency (other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) will not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If less than one-half of the labor, seed, trees, or other materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or such Federal agency, one-half of the practice will be counted toward the soil-building goal.

The approved practices and their values in units follow:

A. Each acre of the following counts as one soil-building practice unit:

(1) Seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes.

(2) Seeding of winter legumes, annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or annual sweet clover.

(3) Green manure-crops and cover crops (excluding lespedeza, peanuts hogged off, any crop for which credit is given under any other practice, and wheat in Oklahoma and Texas), of which a good stand and a good growth are (a) plowed or disked under on land not subject to erosion, or, if subject to erosion after such practice is applied, such crop is followed by a winter cover crop, or (b) if left on cropland or restoration land subject to erosion, or on cropland in a regular cropping rotation, or (c) left on the land as a temporary mulch in orchards, or on commercial vegetable or Irish potato land. Grain sorghums if plowed or disked under before heading will qualify under this practice in the following counties in Texas and in all counties in Texas lying east of these counties: Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg.

B. Each one-half acre of the following counts as one unit:

(4) Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining (by replanting if necessary) a good stand of forest trees planted between January 1, 1934, and January 1, 1938, in accordance with approved forestry practice as prescribed by the State committee.

(5) Establishment of permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces of perennial grasses on land containing sufficient moisture at time of planting to start the growth of such grass.

C. Each one-fifth acre of the following counts as one unit:

(6) Planting forest trees, provided (a) that the number, kind, variety, and age of the trees planted and the methods of planting, cultivating, and growing are in accordance with approved forestry practice, and (b) that the acreage planted to trees is fenced to prevent the entry of livestock, and the trees are properly protected from rabbits.

(7) In Oklahoma, control of seriously infested plots of bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) on cropland, in accordance with approved chemical methods in organized weed-control districts including counties where county officials are cooperating under State control law.

D. Two acres of the following count as one unit:

(8) Summer legumes (excluding peanuts hogged off and excluding summer legumes classified as soil depleting) interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting crops, provided a good stand and a good growth are left on the land or turned under, and provided further, that the summer legume occupies at least one-third of the land.

(9) Seeding timothy or redbtop, or any mixture consisting solely of timothy and redbtop.

E. Four acres of the following shall be counted as one unit:

(10) Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks (at least 12 inches in height) of sorghums or Sudan grass, classified as soil depleting, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1939. This practice will apply only in the following counties:

OKLAHOMA: Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas.

TEXAS: Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, and Sherman.

(11) Contour listing or furrowing noncrop land, the furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than 3 feet apart, or if chiseled, not less than 3 inches in width and 6 inches in depth. If the furrows are 7 feet or less apart the actual acreage of land furrowed will count under this practice. If furrows are over 7 feet apart, the acreage of the practice will be computed on the basis of the acreage occupied by such furrows, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip 7 feet in width.

(12) Strip cropping on the contour, consisting of strips of erosion-resisting crops, alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow, strips to be not less than 16 feet nor more than 200 feet in width, and the strips devoted to erosion-resisting crops to occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the field (any fallowed acreage will qualify under practice 13 and will not be computed as acreage of this practice). For the purpose of this practice, sorghums, Sudan grass, and millet in rows or solid seeded, and small grain crops shall be classified as erosion-resisting crops, and cotton, corn, and other crops (except sorghums, Sudan grass, and millet) grown in rows shall be classified as erosion-permitting crops.



(13) Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1938, which is kept sufficiently free of vegetative cover so that available moisture is conserved, from wind and water erosion by the following methods:

(a) Contour or basin listing (to be done in the spring of 1938 not later than a date recommended by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, in accordance with practice 15 or 17) or strip cropping. This practice will apply only in the following counties in Oklahoma and Texas:

OKLAHOMA: Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward.

TEXAS: Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.

(b) Contour listing or basin listing, strip cropping, or otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the soil (where such practice is approved by the county committee as a good practice for the farm) in counties in Oklahoma and Texas named below, and in all counties lying west of the counties named, except those named above for which practice 13 (a) is approved:

OKLAHOMA: Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton.

TEXAS: Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.

Where fallow strips alternate with rows or strips of crops, the actual acreage of land in the fallow strips shall qualify in accordance with this practice 13, provided such fallow strips between rows or strips of crops are not less than 7 feet and not more than 200 feet wide, and that the fallow strips shall not occupy more than two-thirds of the total area of the land occupied by such rows or strips of crops and fallow; such width of fallow strips being measured from the outside of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot strip which shall be considered to constitute a row.

F. Eight acres of the following shall be counted as one unit:

(14) Contour farming of intertilled crops, consisting of the planting and cultivation of row crops following the contour as determined by a farm level or surveyor's instrument or following established terraces.

(15) Contour listing in Oklahoma and Texas, consisting of listing or furrowing when done on cropland in 1938, provided: (1) That the furrows shall be made with a regular double moldboard

lister or with a chisel of approved design, or other implement accomplishing the same results according to the specifications given herein; (2) that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, or if chiseled, be not less than 4 inches in width and 8 inches in depth; (3) that the furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land, following lines run with a surveyor's instrument or farm level; and (4) that the contours shall be maintained until final preparation of the land for a crop. On slopes averaging greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet to each 100 feet, such contour listing must be in combination with terracing. These specifications shall apply where contour listing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such contour listing shall not qualify under this practice 15. Contour listing as a part of a seeding operation shall not qualify as a soil-building practice.

G. Ten acres of the following shall be counted as one unit:

(16) Seeding small grain crops for harvest in 1938 on a contour run with a farm level or surveyor's instrument or on established terraces.

(17) Basin listing in Oklahoma and Texas, when done on cropland in 1938 with approved basin lister which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals, provided the furrows are not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and not less than 4 inches in depth. On slopes greater than 2 feet to each 100 feet, basin listing will not qualify, unless done on the contour in which case it will qualify, under practice 15. These same specifications shall apply where basin listing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such basin listing shall not qualify under this practice 17. Basin listing as a part of a seeding operation shall not qualify as a soil-building practice.

(18) Natural vegetative cover, or small-grain stubble of crops harvested in 1938, left on cropland not tilled after July 1, 1938, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1939. This practice will apply only in those counties designated under practice 10.

H. Each of the following practices in the amounts specified shall be counted as one unit:

(19) Application of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) to, or in connection with the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, except that no credit will be given when applied in connection with a soil-depleting crop.

(20) Application of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate to, or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, except that no credit will be given when applied in connection with a soil-depleting crop.

(21) Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace, for



which proper outlets are provided. Terraces to be approved for payment:

(a) Must in no case exceed a fall of 4 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line (level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas).

(b) Must have fills in terrace line across gullies built up to the normal level for the terrace ridge.

(c) Must equal or exceed the height and width specifications, and must not be spaced farther apart than the maximum widths, indicated in the following table:

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet <sup>1</sup>	Minimum height top of terrace above upper channel in inches		Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace in feet <sup>2</sup>		Recommended average distance between terraces in feet <sup>3</sup>
	A	B	A	B	
½ or less-----	15	10	11	9	210
1-----	16	11	11	9	150
2-----	18	12	10	8	100
3-----	18	12	10	8	83
4-----	19	12½	10	8	75
5-----	19	12½	9	7	70
6-----	20	13	9	7	67
7-----	20	13	9	7	64
8 or more-----	21	14	8	6	62

<sup>1</sup> Over ½ foot in vertical fall will be considered as 1 foot.

<sup>2</sup> The width of the lower side of terrace shall in all cases be at least ¾ the width of the upper side of terrace, as indicated.

<sup>3</sup> This recommended average distance, which is the horizontal spacing between terraces, must not be exceeded by more than 30 percent.

Column A—requirements if measurements of new terrace are taken before ledges are plowed in.

Column B—requirements if measurements are taken of plowed-in settled terrace.

These are minimum and maximum requirements only, and not recommendations as to standards to be followed. Detailed instructions and recommended specifications as to terrace construction will be furnished each county by the State committee.

(22) Construction of reservoirs and dams in Oklahoma and Texas—15 cubic yards of material used in making the fill or dam. The site for such reservoir or dam shall be inspected and a preliminary survey shall be made before construction. Such tanks and reservoirs shall be constructed with adequate dams and spillways, in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee, which shall be accurately measured, and checked with standard farm level or surveyor's instrument.

(23) Reseeding depleted pastures—10 pounds of seed, provided (1) that good seed of adapted pasture grasses and legumes are used, and (2) that such pastures are properly prepared previous to such seeding by mowing, disking, contour furrowing, or other method, as approved by the county committee.

(24) Contour ridging of noncrop open pasture land—750 linear feet of ridge or terrace—provided such ridges or narrow terraces

are at least 3 feet in width from the low point in the upper channel to the top of the ridge, at least 12 inches in height above such low point in the upper channel, and spaced not more than one-third of the maximum terrace interval.

(25) Application of not less than 2 tons per acre, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material (excluding barnyard or stable manure) in commercial orchards or on commercial vegetable land and mechanical incorporation of such material into the soil or use as a mulch.

(26) Application of 1,500 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent.

(27) Restoration (natural reseeding) of noncrop open pasture by nongrazing (deferred grazing) on an acreage equal to one-half the number of acres of such pasture required for carrying 1 animal unit for a 12-month period. The period for such nongrazing shall be from the start of the growth of grass in the spring until seed have matured, and shall for the purpose of this practice be considered to be 5 months (150 days), beginning on a date between February 1 and June 1, 1938, as recommended for a county by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Such acreage must be fenced and kept free of livestock during such period and if badly infested by undesirable weeds or shrubs, must be moved at least once during the period of nongrazing, or if badly infested with prickly pear such prickly pear must be eradicated.

### PAYMENTS

The payment to the farm will be calculated on the basis of the acreage allotments (except Irish potatoes) times the adjusted productivity index, or the adjusted normal yields at a specified rate for each crop.

EXAMPLE.—The payment rate for cotton is 2.4 cents per pound. If a farmer with a normal yield of 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre plants within his cotton acreage allotment, his cotton payment will be  $2.4 \times 200$ , or \$4.80 per acre. Payments on wheat, rice, and peanuts (in designated commercial counties) will be calculated in the same way. Payments on general soil-depleting crops will be \$1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for the total soil-depleting acreage for the farm in excess of the sum of the acreages on which payment is computed for wheat, rice, potatoes, and peanuts, and one and one-fourth times the acreage of cotton.

EXAMPLE.—A farmer's total soil-depleting crop acreage allotment is 100 acres. His wheat acreage allotment is 60 acres, but his entire 100 acres is seeded to wheat. He will be paid the wheat payment rate of 12 cents per bushel on the normal yield of wheat for each acre in his 60-acre wheat allotment and \$1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity, on the remaining 40 acres of wheat, provided the total soil-depleting allotment is not exceeded.

If the acreage planted to cotton, wheat, or rice is less than 80 percent of the acreage allotment for either of these crops and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of the allotment was not due to drought or flood, payment will be made on the normal production of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times the actual planted acreage.

The rates at which the farm payment will be calculated are shown in the following table:



Crop or item	Rate
1. General soil-depleting crops (total soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of the acreages on which payment is computed for wheat, rice, potatoes, and peanuts, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the acreage of cotton for which payment is computed).	\$1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity.
2. Wheat (within wheat acreage allotment)...	12 cents per bushel.
3. Cotton.....	2.4 cents per pound.
4. Soil-conserving acreage (cropland in excess of total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm).	50 cents per acre.
5. Rice.....	12.5 cents per 100 pounds.
6. Restoration land.....	50 cents per acre.
7. Irish potatoes (in Muskogee, Leflore, and Wagoner Counties in Oklahoma).	5.4 cents per bushel.
8. Peanuts (in designated commercial counties).	20 cents per 100 pounds.
9. The average annual acreage of land on which commercial vegetables were grown in 1936 and 1937.	\$1.50 per acre.
10. Commercial orchards on the farm Jan. 1, 1938.	\$2.00 per acre.
11. Noncrop open pasture (in Oklahoma and Texas).	2 cents per acre, plus \$1.00 per animal unit grazing capacity on a 12-month basis.
12. Fenced noncrop open pasture (in excess of half the cropland) capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least 1 animal unit for each 5 acres (in Arkansas counties to which this leaflet applies).	25 cents per acre.

**Payments for partial performance.**—When the total soil-depleting acreage allotment or the acreage allotment for an individual soil-depleting crop is overplanted or the soil-building goal is not reached, deductions will be made. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that if the cotton acreage allotment is knowingly overplanted in 1938 the farm will receive no conservation payment of any kind. Deductions for overplanting acreage allotments are applicable to the normal yield of each acre in excess of the allotment.

**EXAMPLE.**—The deduction rate for cotton is 5 cents a pound. If a farmer inadvertently overplants his cotton acreage allotment and his normal yield is 200 pounds of lint per acre, the deduction from the farm payment will be 5 cents  $\times$  200 pounds, or \$10, for each acre overplanted.

It should further be kept in mind that the payment is calculated for the farm, and that if deductions for one producer exceed his payment, the deductions in excess of his payment will be taken from the payment to other producers on the same farm.

**The rates of deduction** on the normal production of each overplanted acre and the deduction rate for failure to achieve a farm's soil-building goal are as follows:

	Rate
1. Total soil-depleting acreage allotments: The following applicable rate for each acre of soil-depleting crops in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, less any acreages for which deductions on individual crop acreage allotments are made:	
(a) If a wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm.	96 cents per bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm.
(b) If no wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm.	8 times the payment rate (adjusted for productivity) for general soil-depleting crops.
2. Cotton-----	5 cents per pound.
3. Peanuts (applicable only in designated commercial counties).	\$2 per 100 pounds.
4. Rice-----	\$1 per 100 pounds.
5. Irish potatoes (applicable only in Muskogee, Le-flore, and Wagoner Counties in Oklahoma). This rate also applies to the normal yield of each acre of potatoes in excess of 3 acres for market on farms in those counties for which Irish potato acreage allotments are not established.	54 cents per bushel.
6. For failure to carry out soil-building practices----	\$1.50 for each unit by which the farm is short of its soil-building goal.
7. For not carrying out on restoration land in 1938 conservation measures specified by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.	\$1 for each acre on which such practices are not carried out.
8. For not carrying out in 1938, on land other than restoration land, approved measures for preventing wind and water erosion. Deductions under items 7 and 8 are to be applied in the following counties: OKLAHOMA: Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward. TEXAS: Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.	\$1 for each acre on which such measures are not taken.
9. For breaking out native sod in the following counties. OKLAHOMA: Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas. TEXAS: Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, and Sherman.	\$3 per acre.

**Normal yields.**—For the purpose of computing the farm payments, county and community committees will use reliable records of actual yields for the applicable years to determine the normal yields



for each soil-depleting crop for which an acreage allotment is established for a farm. If reliable records for the applicable period are not available the committee will determine from all the available facts the yield that was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm.

For **cotton** and **rice** the normal yields will be the average for the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions; for **wheat**, the normal yield will be the average for 1928 to 1937, inclusive, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions; for **peanuts** and **Irish potatoes**, the normal yield will be the yield that may be reasonably expected from the land devoted to each of those crops in 1938, on the basis of type of soil, drainage, production facilities, and customary yields.

**Small payments to be increased.**—The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for a graduated scale of increases in payments which are small. Payments of 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1; payments from 72 cents up to \$20 will be increased 40 percent; payments more than \$20, but not more than \$40, will be increased \$8, plus 20 percent of the amount of the payment over \$20; payments of more than \$40, but not more than \$60, will be increased \$12, plus 10 percent of the amount over \$40; payments more than \$60, but not more than \$186, will be increased by \$14; and payments over \$186, but less than \$200, will be increased to \$200. Beginning with 1939, no payment in excess of \$10,000 will be made to any person.

**Division of payments.**—Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, payments for planting within acreage allotments for soil-depleting crops or payments with respect to restoration land will be divided between owners and tenants or sharecroppers on the land in the same proportion in which these persons are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops. The law also provides that payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be divided in proportion to the number of units of soil-building practices carried out by the owner and each tenant or sharecropper.

### SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land planted to the following crops for harvest in 1938 is classified as soil-depleting:

(1) Corn, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, rice, peanuts harvested for nuts or for hay, broomcorn, cultivated sunflowers, truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, and sweet potatoes), Irish potatoes, canning peas, and bulbs and flowers.

(2) Wheat planted between August 1, 1937, and July 31, 1938, except:

(a) That such wheat shall not be classified as soil-depleting when, if on a particular acreage on a farm designated prior to a date determined by the State committee, such wheat is planted in the fall of 1937 and is utilized only as a winter cover crop (which may be pastured), provided such cover-crop practice is approved by the county committee and is followed by an approved soil-building practice carried out prior to a date at least 6 weeks

before harvest, as recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This practice is to apply to the following counties in Oklahoma and Texas and to all counties lying west of the counties named:

**OKLAHOMA:** Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton.

**TEXAS:** Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnett, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.

(b) That such wheat shall not be classified as soil-depleting when on irrigated land or in counties lying east of the counties named in paragraph (a) above, if a good stand and a good growth of such crop are used either as a winter cover crop or green-manure crop and are not harvested for grain or hay.

(3) Oats, barley, rye, flax, or mixtures of these crops planted between August 1, 1937, and July 31, 1938; except (a) when a good stand and a good growth are used as a green-manure crop, or (b) when used as a nurse crop or cover crop and not harvested for grain or hay; or grain sorghums, except when a good stand and a good growth are turned under before heading as a green-manure crop, in the following counties in Texas and in all counties in Texas lying east of these counties; Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg.

(4) Sweet soghums, millet, or Sudan grass planted in 1938 and harvested for seed, sirup, or silage.

(5) Soybeans planted in 1938 and harvested for seed for crushing.

(6) Summer fallow, not protected from wind and water erosion by methods outlined in practice 13.

Where strips of soil-depleting crops alternating with strips of legumes or fallow are three rows (10 feet) or more apart, such acreage shall be classified in accordance with the actual acreage occupied by such soil-depleting crops, legumes, or fallow, but where such soil-depleting strips are less than three rows (10 feet) apart, the entire acreage shall be considered to be interplanted and shall be classified as soil-depleting; the legume or fallow strips being measured from the outside of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot strip which shall be considered to constitute a row.

#### MARKETING QUOTAS AND CROP LOANS

To supplement the conservation program and help prevent disorderly marketing, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for marketing quotas on cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, and corn (quotas on rice and wheat are not authorized in 1938 and corn quotas are not applicable in the southern region). Marketing quotas for the 1938 cotton, flue-cured tobacco, and dark tobacco crops were approved by the producers affected in a referendum on March 12 and will be in effect this year. The cotton marketing quota for any farm will be the cotton produced or the normal production, whichever is greater, on the acreage allotment for cotton which will be the same as the allotment under the conservation phase of the program. The marketing quota on tobacco is in terms of pounds.



The statute provides for loans on farm products, but the loans will *not* be applicable to cotton, wheat, rice, or corn in marketing years after marketing quotas for these crops have been rejected by the producers.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**Filing information and application for payment.**—To receive payment, a farmer must present to the county committee the information it may need, submit proof of performance, and make application on specified forms within time limits set by the regional director on the recommendation of the State committee.

**Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or number of tenants.**—The law provides that, if changes are made in the leasing and cropping arrangements between landlord and tenants or sharecroppers that would give the landlord a larger part of the farm payment than he would have received under the arrangements that were in effect in 1937, the payment to the landlord will not be greater than he would have received if the 1937 arrangements had continued in effect. The law also provides that if the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1938 is less than the average number on the farm during the preceding 3 years and the reduction would increase the landlord's payment, the payment to the landlord will not be greater than the amount he would otherwise receive. The above limitations apply only if the county committee finds that the change or reduction is not justified.

**Assignments.**—Farmers may assign their interest in payments they may earn in the program as security for cash loaned or advances made for financing their 1938 crops. The assignments must be made on forms and in a manner officially prescribed.

**Defeating purposes of program.**—Payments may be withheld from any farmer who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the A. A. A. farm program.

**Application for more than one farm.**—If a person is entitled to all or part of the crops on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment on one farm, he must file application for payment on all the farms operated by him or rented to another on shares in that county, and on request of the State committee he must submit information for all such farms in the State from which he is entitled to receive all or part of the crops.

**Appeals.**—Provision is made for appeals from the decisions of the county committee to the State committee. The regional director may review decisions of the State committee.

**Where to get other information.**—All producers may obtain from the county office complete information concerning acreage allotments, marketing quotas, payments, appeals, specifications for soil-building practices, and other details.

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